

THE GUARD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1842.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.

It has ever been to us a matter of wonder, how men of any age or under any circumstances, which did not compel them to fly, could leave this beautiful country for that wild and distant land. But for middle aged and old men, who are past the period of excitement, who are comfortably situated here in ease and plenty, surrounded by their relations and friends, with the advantages of good society, fine schools and religious associations, to think of, even for a moment, much less actually removing, is still more unaccountable. In the name of common sense, what do they want, what do they expect? Was there ever a more desirable country than this? Is not the climate mild, the soil rich, the productions various and abundant? Do not springs of pure water gush upon every side, and the refreshing dews and showers of Heaven fall with unfailing bounty? Is not the toil of the husbandman amply rewarded, and when the labours of the day are over, and he retires to the bosom of his family, to his fond wife and prattling children, where sound sleep and blissful dreams await him, is there ought to disturb his repose? Is not the star-spangled banner, which led on his fathers to victory, his protection? And is it nothing to live in this free Republic, now respected and honored throughout the world, and to be the countryman of Washington, of Franklin, of Jefferson and of Jackson? We know not how it may be with others, but for our humble self, we feel a pride of country, and we wish to live and die an American citizen. We would rather live here in poverty and obscurity, and labour hard to give coarse fare a relish, than to riot in abundance as a Texian President, Judge or Member of Congress. But what, we ask, are the superior advantages of Texas, either to the poor or the rich man, the young or the old? Its soil is not more fertile, it is not so well watered; it is subject to long droughts, and many portions are decidedly unhealthy. Besides, its government is unsettled, its finances in a most disordered condition, and its population, to say the least, of a most motley character. The Indians are still troublesome on its borders, and the Mexicans are threatening it with invasion. We would say, then, to all our readers who have the Texian fever, stay where you are. It is not true, as we are too apt to imagine, that the better country is a head. And to the wealthy of the old States of Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia, whose lands are exhausted, and who have a superabundance of labor, and to the poor and worthy, who want small tracts of land for cultivation, we say, come. Our soil, with proper care in its culture, will last forever. The speculators in Chickasaw lands are now willing, aye, anxious to sell upon liberal terms. Come and see—come with the balmy spring, when vegetation is starting into life and beauty, when the woods are green with the luxuriant grass, and the prairies are fragrant with flowers, and the broad fields, so lately the abode of the savage, are giving promise of a glorious harvest, and you will never go farther. You will exclaim, this is indeed the promised land, and return for your wives and children. Come and see.

EDITORIAL GATHERINGS AND ITEMS.

The capture of the Santa Fe expedition is confirmed by the latest intelligence from Texas. The fate of Kendall, one of the talented editors of the Picayune, is still uncertain.

The Texas Congress lately appointed a committee of retrenchment, who report very strong language in favor of curtailing their previous extravagant expenditures. The finances of the new Republic appear to be in a deplorable condition. Resolutions, impeaching the late President Lamar, Vice President Burnett, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Chalmers, were rejected by a vote of 25 to 13.

Willis Alston, who sometime last April, shot Gen. Reed of Florida, after killing another gentleman in Texas, by the name of Stewart, has been arrested by the citizens of Brazoria and shot.

To be low, but above contempt, may be high enough to be happy.

A gentle reply to scurrilous language is the most severe revenge.

Avoid all harshness in behavior; treat every one with that courtesy which springs from a mild and gentle heart.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.—The answer of a prisoner, to the question—"Are you guilty?" was, "Guilty, may it please the court, by mistake."

NOT A STONE!—In the grave-yard of Winchester, Virginia, there is an obscure, grass-grown grave, without tombstone or monument. It contains the ashes of the brave man, General Morgan, whose name ranks in the annals of the revolution, second only to that of Washington.

[Picayune.]
This is an error, Mr. Picayune, unless the marble slab, which covered the remains of that gallant officer, in the Presbyterian church-yard of that pleasant town, has been removed since the year 1831, when we used to wander through its silent walks of a quiet Sabbath evening.

ROBERT JOSSELYN, Editor.

HOLLY SPRINGS MI., JANUARY 19, 1842.

VOLUME I.—NUMBER 2.

A Bill to repeal the Quilt Law in the Tennessee Legislature has been rejected by a tie vote.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—An attempt has been made lately by several of the Banks of Louisiana to resume. It proves a humbug. Some say it was intended to effect the price of cotton.

A Bill has passed the lower House of Tennessee to compel their Banks to resume the 1st of July. Similar movements are making in other States. Pay your debts or wail up, is the true doctrine.

Leavy of New Orleans has been accused of giving false quotations of the price of Cotton abroad. We can hardly credit it. He had too much character to lose.

Total number of pensioners in the United States for revolutionary and military services is 20,797.

From our Washington Correspondent.

DECEMBER 28th, 1841.

During this whole session, great reluctance has been manifested by the Whigs proclivity to show their hands. It is now however pretty well ascertained, though not definitely, that Clay and his particular friends will not sustain Tyler's Exchange Bill. To day for the first time, a debate arose upon it in the Senate. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Calhoun stated, that the measure, as it is presented, would not answer. Mr. Rives, who was considered the leader of the Tyler Whigs, replied at full length, and the sum and substance of his remarks were, that he would strike off the exchange part, would make it all that Calhoun and Buchanan ought to desire, but they must not call it the sub-treasury. In other words, make it what you please, but do not call it by the odious name of Sub-Treasury. The people had condemned that measure, I know not what will be the result, but, nothing but the Sub-Treasury with some modifications and with a new name, can be passed at this session. Rives emphatically stated, that a U. S. Bank was out of the question.

I consider Mr. Clay has lately placed himself beyond the pale of hope for the Presidency. These two things have done it. 1st. He has introduced a resolution, as you will see in the papers, to strip the President of the Veto Power. The South dare not yield this power, because, the numerical strength being against us, that is to us the great conservative power in the Constitution to shield and protect our institutions and rights. 2d. His friends are abusing Webster without measure, privately; and every day, I am expecting a public demonstration. Webster being aroused, he never will give his influence to Clay again "down east," which will break up and confound Clay's prospects in that quarter. In a day or two, the feelings of the House of Representatives will be manifested on the Tariff. The debate on the reference is growing wearisome, but I fear the friends of protection have the majority.

An amusing occurrence took place to day. There is not money enough in the Treasury to pay the members their per diem. Members cannot get the necessary pocket money to buy cigars. Uncle Sam's pocket has been raked and scraped, and not a dollar can be had. The Whigs condemn the issuance of treasury notes and Government cannot borrow. Yet they persist in their liberal course, and give the States the land revenue. The States ought to reject the bribe. I hope you will insist upon the policy of refusing to pay unjust debts, and to receive money unjustly acquired.

Extract of a Letter from Jackson, DATED JANUARY 10th, 1842.

I attended the inauguration of our new Governor on yesterday. A great many ladies were in attendance, by the by, some of the most beautiful and accomplished in the State. Judge Sharkey administered the oath of office, in the presence of the two Houses and officers of State.

From what I can learn, this session will be a long and stormy one. The Gallon Law will be repealed; the law, letting on the public printing to the lowest bidder, will share the same fate, as also, the Valuation Law. Col Mathews made one of the best speeches, on the contested seat in the Senate, that has been made, during its session thus far.

GOOD COUNSEL. No young man can hope to rise in society, or act worthy his part in life without a fair moral character. The basis of such character is virtuous fixed principles; or a deep fixed sense of moral obligation, sustained, and invigorated by the fear and love of God. The youth who possesses such a character can be trusted. Integrity, truth, benevolence, justice, are not with him words without meaning; he knows and he feels their sacred import, & aims in the tenor of his life to exemplify the virtues they express. Such a man has a decision of character; he knows what is right and is firm in doing it. Such a man has independence of character; he thinks and acts for himself, and is not to be made a tool of to serve the purposes of party. Such a man has a true worth of character, and his life is a blessing to himself, to his family, to society, and to the world.

Aim then, my friends, to attain this character; aim at virtue and moral excellences. This is the first, the indispensable qualification of a good citizen. It imparts life and character, it is indeed the dew and rain that nourisheth the vine and the fig tree by which we are shaded and refreshed.—Hawes.

THE SLEEPING CHILD.

BY ROBERT JOSSELYN.

It was a holy hour. The mother's eye
Was fixed awhile upon the sacred desk,
And then, with conscious pride, she turned to look
Upon her sleeping beauty. There she lay,
Of human innocence and loveliness,
The perfect picture, pillowed on the lap,
And half supported by the cradling arm
Of the delighted parent. Gently
The golden hair of glossy brown fell back
From off her polished forehead, and around
The neck and temples so profusely hung.
The face seemed resting in a nest of curls,
Her lips were parted, so the fragrant breath
Might play more freely, and her dimpled cheeks
Were delicately touched by nature's own
Inimitable pencil. Partly seen,
And partly hidden by the flowing robe
Of snowy white, the fairest bloom rose
And fell alternately, while just beneath
The serene motion of the crimson belt
Showed where the heart was beating. As I gazed
Still longer and more closely, I beheld,
At least in truth I thought, from beneath
The dark closed lashes of the sleep'er's eyes,
The bright blue peeping out—perhaps 'twas fancy.

The child slept on. The chosen one of Heaven,
With aspect sorrowful and accents mild,
Described the wretched, fallen state of man:
How for the pleasures of this transient world
How keen its sorrows—how delusive its joys,
Its most alluring hopes—more phantoms all,
How awful death, how terrible the grave,
How dim the prospect of a better home.
He spoke with fervor, and his voice was sweet,
Unparalleled in the eloquence of truth.
The child leaned forward on their staff, to catch
Each precious word, and manhood's haughty brow
Was downward cast in meek humility.
The careless happy features of the young
Grew fixed and pensive; lovers quit forgot
The clay they came to worship; beauty lost
Her wondrous power, and thoughtful sadness reigned
The undisturbed monarch of the hour.
As when at mid-day, gradually is thrown
The moon's broad shadow on the darkened earth,
A fearful gloom pervades all nature's face,
The hallowed temple of the living God.

The child slept on. One little hand was raised
And gently touched her mother's cheek,
And still she slept. The preacher's angel tones
Were low and soft and musically told
The boundless merits of the blessed Saviour.
His humble birth, his poverty, his lowly life,
Of unpretending goodness, his discourse,
So plain yet fraught with wisdom infinite,
His sorrows, temptations, his unshaken firmness,
His fasting, watching, painful, bloody sweat,
And calm endurance on the torturing cross,
And all for worthless man!—He paused and sighed.
The fountain founts of over-heated grief
Were broken up. With one accord they wept,
Long, loud and bitterly, as they who mourn
The last devoted pledge of faithful love.

The child slept on. The dimples on her cheeks
Were deepened, and a momentary smile
Drew in the corners of her rosy mouth.
Her dreams were pleasant. Suddenly, once more,
Above the sounds of lamentation borne,
She heard the speaker's voice. A theme sublime
Demanded bolder tones and loftier air.
With arms extended and with glance of fire,
In colours fadeless, deep and black as hell,
Before the dinner's shrine, she saw the Lord
The horrors of damnation. Through that crowd,
As lightning from the angry tempest, ran
A thrill of agony, down, down they fell,
And mingled sobs and groans and cries and prayers
In dread confusion rose.—The child slept on.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1841.

Both branches of the legislature convened in the capitol, in pursuance of law this day.

THE SENATE.

Convened in the Senate chamber in pursuance of law, and on motion of Mr. Ives, of Yazoo, Hon. Upton Miller, of Hinds, was called to the chair.

James M. Downs, the former Secretary of the Senate, by the direction of the chair, proceeded to call the Senators names under the apportionment by the law of 1841; whereupon, James Alexander Vestress, the member elect from the county of Wilkinson, George T. Swan, from the county of Rankin, and James W. Ramsey, from Perry, Greene, Jackson and Hancock, Joseph Bell, from Nodine and Winston, James Walton from Ocibeha and Chickasaw; Jesse Speight, from Lowndes; James Bond, from Choctaw; J. T. Thompson, John Miller, W. F. Withers, Frederick Brougher, Joseph W. Matthews, Andrew Knox Thomas B. Ives, and G. Kerin, answered to their names.

The Senator from the counties of Madison and Yazoo being called Robert Montgomery answered, and presented his credentials, and applied to take the oath of office, which was resisted by Mr. Phillips of Madison, who claimed to hold his seat for the two next years. On motion the member elect, from the counties of Yazoo and Madison was requested to withhold his claims until the Senate was organized.

The old members holding over then answered, and on motion the Senate proceeded to ballot for a President, and after six unsuccessful ballottings, Mr. Speight rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

"I rise, Mr. chairman, to express the hope that my name will not longer be considered in nomination for presiding officer of this body. That seat (pointing to the chair) never had any attractions for my ambition; a more humble station is better suited to my abilities. On this floor, I can better stand up to the noble, honest, hard-headed, hard-nosed democrat who sent me here. To those gentlemen who have honored me with their support, I return my thanks."

On motion, the Senate adjourned to 3 o'clock.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate met, and proceeded to ballot again for President. After the fifth balloting, the Hon. Jesse Speight, of Lowndes county, received fourteen votes, the Hon. Upton Miller, of Hinds, received nine votes, the Hon. Joseph Bell, of Winston, received one vote, and the Hon. Arthur Fox, of Lawrence, received two votes. Mr. Speight having a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected President of the Senate, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Miller and Fox; whereupon he rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

GENTLEMEN SENATORS:—I rise to make a tender of my acknowledgments for this distinguished and unexpected honor of respect. Although I have not the vanity to presume that I possess the requisite qualifications sufficiently requisite to enable me realize your expectations, I shall, nevertheless, avoid putting on any affected modesty, by declaring my entire incapacity to discharge the duties of the chair. Had I a thought that I possessed them to some small extent I should not have the temerity to accept the office. Respect for myself, as well as for those who sent me here, would restrain me from such a course. My expectations, limited as it is, has served to convince me that the deliberations of all assemblies are best conducted when each member makes order and decorum rather a matter of pride than necessity; then, and only, will the deliberations of the body be so conducted as to reflect honor on its members.

That principle, advanced by some writers on political economy, that in all governments there is an inherent power of self-protection, may be true when applied to the monarchs and despots of the old world, but it can never apply to a government like unto ours, founded on public opinion, and deriving its power directly from the people—ours possesses no powers but such as are strictly artificial. Our complex system of government is distinguished by two traits, which if strictly ad-

hered to, can never fail, when referred to as a political star, to direct us in the way of eternal truth. The federal government being one of expressly delegated powers, can do nothing but what is specially set forth in the compact; while on the other hand, the state government exercise all power not forbidden. We, gentlemen, the representatives of the sovereignty of the state, are the sentinels on the watch-tower of liberty. Whenever the central government shall overleap the bounds of the constitution, and usurp the reserved rights of the States, then it is our duty to sound the alarm, that the people may rush to the standard of the constitution in preservation of their rights and liberty. Whether their rights have been invaded or not, it becomes not me to speak in this place. It is for you to enquire, whether or not in the system of finance and the disbursements of its revenues, the federal government has not transgressed its powers, and that to the manifest injury of the people of Mississippi. Turning from allusions to the subject fraught with enormous evil, let us sketch the outline of our duty at home. Ours, I have said, is a government of unlimited powers, except in those cases where the constitution has interposed its barrier. To us is confided the regulation of those principles which secure to the citizen the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. Should, therefore, the existing laws not answer all the ends for which they were enacted, it is our imperative duty to apply the proper corrective. If it shall be found necessary, upon examination, that that system of economy which comports with our republican institutions, is not in practice, it is our duty to institute a most rigid system of retrenchment and reform. The people expect all this at our hands.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to remark however we may differ on some matters of great moment, both federal and State, there is one thing I am sure we shall all unite in, and that is, in paying a most devout and profound reverence to the constitution, and the law made in pursuance thereof.

After some proceedings in regard to the right of the Senator from Madison and Yazoo to take his seat, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Secretary; and on the third balloting, Mr. S. K. Adams, of Paulding was chosen.

Mr. Leech, the former Door-keeper, was reelected, and the Senate adjourned till tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock. Mr. Joseph S. Leake, of Lowndes county, was, on motion, called to the chair, while Mr. N. G. orih and D. F. Dozier, volunteered their services as Clerks, to aid in the organization of the body.

The Counties were called in alphabetical order, and the members severally sworn in by the chairman.

When the name of Rankin county was called, three gentlemen went forward with their credentials and demanded to be sworn in. None of the claimants to a seat objected to the right of Mr. T. P. Ware to be sworn in, and the chair therefore administered the oath to him, declining to decide between the two claimants, to wit: Dr. Samuel Puckett and John R. Enoch, Esq. whom he requested to wait the decision of the House, after the members from the other Counties should have been qualified.

When the call of the counties was ended, and all the members present excepting the contestants from the county of Rankin had been sworn in Col. L. A. Besancon moved that the contestants from Rankin county be requested to remain without the bar of the House, until after complete organization of the body, the appointment of committees, and that the committee on elections take into consideration the evidence in the case, and report to the House which is justly entitled to his seat, Dr. Puckett or Mr. Enoch.

On this motion some discussion took place in which Messrs Besancon and Puckett participated. Dr. Puckett claimed that inasmuch as he produced the same evidence of his election a majority of other gentlemen had done, he should be immediately admitted to his seat. Mr. Besancon thought the committee of elections should first report who was entitled to a seat, and then the House could decide upon the report.

Mr. Clark offered a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Besancon, declaring that Mr. Enoch ought to be sworn in. Mr. B. accepted the substitute. Mr. Hargrave moved to strike out the name of Mr. Enoch, and upon that motion a debate ensued, in which Messrs Mitchell, Puckett, Mount, Tompkins, and some others took part but before any final decision upon the main point in controversy was made, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock.

In the afternoon, after some discussion, the original proposition of Mr. Besancon in regard to the contested election, was adopted. So neither Mr. Puckett or Mr. Enoch was admitted to a seat. The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker. On the second balloting Col. R. W. ROBERTS, of Scott, gas elected Speaker, and was conducted to the Chair, and the oath of office administered by Mr. LEAKE. Thereupon the Speaker elect rose and addressed the House, returning his thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon him, as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Permit me to tender to you my sincere thanks for the honour your kind partiality has just bestowed upon me. On entering upon the discharge of the important duties connected with the chair, I cannot hope to fulfil the expectations of the generous confidence which has made me your Speaker. But I promised you gentlemen, to endeavor to discharge the duties assigned me, with an eye single to the best interests of the people of Mississippi, and to the honour and dignity of this House.

Gentlemen, I reiterate my thanks. The House then proceeded to the election of a Clerk. Mr. Briscoe nominated Mr. Wm M Smyth of Grand Gulf, Mr. Leake nominated Mr. C M Price and Mr. Leake nominated M D F Dozier. On the second ballot, Mr. Smyth was elected.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1842.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning was occupied in the House in disposing of some business of no general importance. The election of Door-keeper took place, and resulted in the choice of E. FARRIS, of this city.

At 12 o'clock the Governor's message was communicated and read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Mount moved that one hundred copies of the message be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Besancon moved that 5000 copies of the message be printed. Upon this motion Mr. Mitchell, and some others, called the

ayes and noes; but before the question was put, Mr. Besancon rose and addressed the House in support of his motion. Mr. B. remarked that he was not to be deterred from doing his duty by the call for the ayes and noes; although he represented a county with less population than any other in the State, yet he knew the anxiety of his constituency to learn the situation of their Government—to learn in what manner the Executive of the State defended himself from the thousands of slanders which bitter partisan presses had propagated against him. He contended that it was due to the people in all parts of the State, to place before them the important information which had been communicated to the House in the Governor's annual message. It was extravagance, rather than economy, to print only one hundred copies of a document of general importance. Did gentlemen come to this Hall to represent themselves alone, or did they come to represent their constituents? Wherefore, the motion to print one hundred copies, a number barely sufficient to allow each particular member an opportunity of perusing the Governor's message, while the great body of the people were cut off from a like privilege. Mr. B. continued his remarks at some length, and when he had taken his seat, Mr. TOMPKINS rose and addressed the house in reply. Mr. T. took occasion to refer to the whole subject of public printing for years past, denouncing the course of the Legislature heretofore, as wasteful and prodigal of the public treasure.

During Mr. T's speech, Mr. Besancon repeatedly called him to order, and the Chair decided that Mr. T. was discussing subjects wholly irrelevant to the question before the House; but Mr. T. continued his remarks, reflecting in a personal manner upon the State printer.

When Mr. T. had concluded his speech, Mr. FISHER moved to amend the motion of Mr. Besancon, by ordering the printing of 10,000 copies of the message.

Mr. GRANT, thereupon addressed the House—he declared that he had been pleased with the motion of the gentlemen from Tunica to print 5,000 copies, but the motion to print 10,000 was still more pleasing to him—for himself he came here from one of the most remote eastern counties—few public documents had ever reached his constituency—he knew their anxiety to receive information upon the affairs of their Government, and he was, therefore, disposed to support a motion by which that information could be guaranteed to the public.

After some further remarks from Mr. Tompkins, the question was taken on the motion to print 10,000 copies, and decided in the negative.

Gen. BRISCOE, then moved that 8000 copies be printed, and remarked with emphasis, the gentlemen might call the yeas and nays upon that, if they pleased.

Mr. BOYD, remarked that he would prefer that the gentleman from Claiborne would withdraw his motion, and suffer the question to be taken on the printing 5000 copies, as he did not believe the motion to print 8000 copies would prevail. Mr. Briscoe, refused to withdraw; and before the question was taken,

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the House adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Tompkins again occupied the floor in reply to the remarks of Mr. Besancon in the forenoon, and took occasion in response to the declaration of Mr. B. that the Governor should be defended from the numerous detractory publications with which the country had been flooded, to assail the political character of the Executive.

Mr. Coleman addressing the House in opposition to the motion, said, that he would be influenced in his vote, by a tender regard for the pockets of the people, and the exhausted of the Treasury. He said that he would support a motion for such a number of copies, as would communicate to the people of the State, all the information contained in the message, without laying the House open to charge of prodigality in the expenditure of the revenue. Actuated by such motives, he would vote for five thousand copies; and in giving his vote for a less number than that proposed, he did not wish to be considered as giving a faint or limited approval to that part of the message relating to the Union Bank, so far from the number of copies for which he would vote being a measure of approbation, as to that part of the message alluded to, he would vote for twenty thousand or fifty thousand copies, as an evidence of his cordial approbation, but for the reason before mentioned.

He concurred with the gentleman from Tunica in the sentiment which had been impugned by the gentleman from Warren, that it was a duty to vindicate the character of the Governor from the aspersions with which the malignity of slanderers might attempt to stigmatize it; in so doing, we would rescue the character of an able, efficient and faithful officer from unfounded imputation, as well as sustain the honor, dignity and inviolable integrity of our State. But he, (Mr. C.) had another and a higher object, in voting for a reasonable number of copies of this message. That dark dynasty of humbuggers is about to close—the revolting mysteries of modern financial engineering are about to be disclosed—the "blackness of the darkness" of the incorporated pandemonium of the day, in which are concerted those treacherous schemes against the rights of the people, is about to give way before the bright light of reason, and the better understanding of the principles of liberty.

To hasten the coming of this hoped for day, he was willing to diffuse all the information contained in the message.

The question was then taken on the motion to print 8000 copies, and decided in the negative.

Mr. ALLEN then addressed the House in support of the motion to print 5000 copies, after which the question was taken and determined in the affirmative.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5th, 1842.

IN THE SENATE.

After the Journal was read, Mr. Guion introduced a Bill, to regulate the manner of proceeding against garnishees.

Mr. Marshall gave notice that he would on Friday next, introduce a Bill for the better regulation of Inns and Taverns, and to tax the vendors of vinous and spirituous liquors.

Mr. Miller of Hinds, moved for a committee to investigate the affairs of the Penitentiary.

In the evening the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Gen. Fox in the Chair, on the Governor's message, and after referring some paragraphs to committees, the reading was suspended on motion of Mr. Marshall, who remarked that two important subjects contained in the message, were legitimate objects for the action of two standing committees, which were not yet appointed, viz: A committee on Banks and currency, and a committee on internal improvement—he therefore moved that the committee rise report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was carried. He then moved for the appointment of Select Committees, which was carried, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nothing of importance was done in either single branch of the Legislature this morning. In pursuance of a joint resolution, the two Houses met in conference at 11 o'clock in the Representative Hall for the purpose of electing a Sergeant at arms; and after three ballottings, Mr. James M. Lewis, of this city, was chosen over Mr. McGuffey of Lawrence, by a joint vote of 62 to 59. Several other gentlemen were voted for on the first two ballots; but the contest was mainly between Mr. Lewis and McGuffey, the latter gentleman receiving almost the undivided whig support.

When the election was concluded, the Senate retired to its chamber, and both Houses soon afterwards adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

In the House, the documents accompanying the Governor's message being under consideration. Mr. Harney, of Hinds, called for the reading of the correspondence (not a little celebrated,) between the Governor and Messrs. Hope & Co., Bankers, London.

Mr. Williams, of Pontotoc, supported the motion.

Mr. Besancon hoped that all the documents accompanying the message, would be taken up and considered.

Mr. Mitchell suggested the propriety of printing the documents accompanying the message, remarking that he had no doubt they were important.

Mr. Harney accepted the suggestion.

Mr. Briscoe objected to the printing of documents that had not been read.

Mr. Murchison expressed himself in favor of the motion to print.

Mr. Norris did not desire the reading of the documents. They had been read by every body; and he desired a select committee to examine and select such as should be printed.

Mr. Mount made same remarks in favor of the committee suggested by Mr. Norris.

Mr. Besancon said that he had taken the trouble to examine the documents accompanying the message, and he held in his hand the reports of the keeper, chaplain, physician and inspectors of the Penitentiary—documents of no general importance, which he thought ought not to be printed; but he had no objection to a committee, such as had been suggested by the gentleman from Wilkinson, Mr. B. requested and obtained leave to read a brief of such documents as he deemed important to be printed.

Mr. Leake did not see the necessity of a committee. He was in favor of referring the documents severally to the appropriate standing committees and special committees on the different portions of the message.

Mr. Norris offered a resolution (which was accepted as a substitute by Mr. Harney,) to refer all the documents accompanying the message in relation to the doctrine of the repudiation of State bonds, to a special committee to report which were necessary to be printed, in order that the world might know the position of the two parties in the State.

Mr. Besancon moved that both the resolution and the amendment be laid upon the table—and on this motion the ayes and noes were called.—The motion prevailed by a vote of 56 to 34—(a strictly party vote.)

Mr. Besancon then moved the reference of the documents accompanying the message to a select committee for the purpose of selecting such as should be printed, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Hargrave moved to call the Governor's message from the table; with a view of referring it to a committee of the whole House, forthwith.

Mr. Thomas H. Williams was opposed to the motion.

Mr. Briscoe hoped that the motion would not prevail. He had not read the message, and was not ready to consider it.

Mr. Hargrave then consented to postpone the consideration of his motion.

Mr. Williams called from the table the message of the Senate in relation to the appointment of a joint committee to examine the Penitentiary; and the House concurring with the Senate, appointed a committee of five to proceed in the examination.

After some other proceedings, such as the introduction of local bills, &c., Mr. Williams introduced a resolution calling upon the Auditor of Public Accounts for information in connection with the town lot fund of the city of Jackson; which was adopted.

Mr. Matthews introduced a joint resolution to inquire into the selection of a State printer by the Secretary of State, and also, into the propriety of changing the manner of appointing a public printer as prescribed by the act of the last session.—The resolution was adopted.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Speaker announced a communication [Concluded on fourth page.]